

Feb-6, 1862

Union forces capture Fort Henry
on the Tennessee River.

Feb 6, 1862

Foots poured into Fort Henry a destructive fire which, though responded to with "unabated activity," resulted in the Confederate flag being hauled down after an hour & a quarter's "very severe and closely contested action." The cooperation of the Army in the attack was "prevented by the excessively muddy roads and high stage

of water

Grant telegraphed to Halleck on Feb 6.

"Fort Henry is ours." "I shall take
and destroy Fort Donelson on the 8th."

Feb 6, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle : Fort Henry & Ft. Donelson ^{Feb 12}

Union Grant & Foote (Flag Officer) defeated TILGHMAN & BUCKNER

w/ 15,000
loss 2,331

w/ 20,000 loss 15,067

gunboats

surrendered Ft

Donelson 2/15/1862

July 2, 1862

Gen. Lee saved Confederate
Capital of Richmond!

2-6-1862
1850

1912 Dates J-BK

(1806-1863) Andrew HULL FOOOTE

officer in the American Navy. Born in
New Haven, Conn. Teacher of midshipmen
at U.S. naval hospital, Philadelphia

(1841-1843). As Commander of brig PERRY
he cruised in African Waters (1849-1851) to
protect American Commerce and suppress
the slave trade. While in command of the
PORTSMOUTH on the East India Station, he
established fortified ports at CANTON

for the protection of American residents and
was fired upon from the Barrier Forts,
which a week later he stormed and
captured. Commanded Brooklyn Navy
YARD (1858-1861). Assuming at St. Louis
Command of the Western Flotilla (Sept. 6 1861)
he devoted himself for some time to preparation
for action. Captured Fort Henry (24/1862). Unsuccessfully
attached F.D. Donelson on 14th (Feb 1862). Was
wounded. Apr 7, 1862 with Gen Pope captured
Island No. 10. July 1862 - forced by his wound to
resign his command; Appointed Rear Admiral
June 26, 1862 - died in N.Y.

Feb 6, 1862

1912 Dates J-EK

FORT HENRY

In response to Pres. Lincoln's command for a general movement of the Federal forces, General Halleck sent an expedition to capture Ft. Henry on the Tennessee R. in northern Tenn. on Feb 5, 1862. A land and naval force sailed to within 4 mi of the fort where the infantry under General Grant

were landed. The following morning
the boats advanced to make the
attack, and after an engagement
of almost 1 hour and $\frac{1}{2}$ the
Confederates surrendered. The
Federal infantry came up later
and Grant assumed command
of the Fort.

Feb. 8, 1862

Federals take Roanoke Island, North
Carolina.

Feb 12, 1862

Confed Gen Albert Sidney Johnston,
was dismayed at the Fall of Fort Henry
and determined "to fight for Nashville
at Donelson."

Foot's gunboats had to be repaired
so it was Feb 12 when Grant with his
main force marched across country
toward Donelson, arriving in front
of the enemy about noon.

Here he began the investment of the fort and, amid
constant skirmishing, extended it next
day "on the flanks of the enemy."

Feb 14, 1862

Foots attacked Donelson with his gunboats. He proved no match for the Confederate batteries. 2 of the iron-clads were rendered unmanageable "drifting helplessly down river (Cumberland R.) Foots had been wounded.

Grant determined to make the investment of Ft. Donelson as perfect as possible and partially to Fortify & await repairs to the

gunboats. The Federals had left Ft. Donelson when
it was warm. They left blankets and overcoats
behind. Next day a driving north wind
brought a storm of sleet and snow which
continued through 2 nights - tried the
patience of the men who were without tents
and who could not risk fire because of proximity
of the enemy

Feb 14, 1862
(1821 - 1877)

1912 Dates J-BK

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST

A prominent Confederate soldier.
Born near Chapel Hill, Tenn. Was at
Ft. Donelson. Assumed several Cavalry
commands.

Said to have been head of the KU KLUX
KLAN at one time

Feb 15, 1862

Reinforcements had increased Grant's army to 27,000. McClelland's Div was on the right, holding the Nashville Road; Lew Wallace's Div was in the center and C.F. Smith's was on the left.

Extending beyond the earthwork of Ft. Donelson was a winding line of intrenchments nearly 2 mi in length - occupied by the Confederates whose total force was 21,000. At 5 AM 2/15/62 the

Confederates fell upon McClernand, who after a
stubborn resistance to superior numbers,
was obliged to fall back in some confusion.
The Confederates had gained possession of the
Nashville road but were too broken & exhausted
by severe battle to retreat in order over a road
covered with snow & ice. Nor were all the men
provided with rations.

Early that AM Fiske requested Grant come to his
flagship for consultation (he too badly injured). He was
not there for the attack: he rode back with utmost
speed over the 4 or 5 mi of icy roads.

Feb 15, 1862

Grant left Fort & retraced order
He ordered advances & withdrew order.

They recovered their position of the
morning (5 AM) and regained
possession of the Nashville road. There
was now no way of escape for the
Confederates from Fort Donelson - except by
surrender. Grant made arrangements
for an assault on the Fort in next AM.

Inside the fort the general discouragement that prevailed led the Confederate generals to the same opinion. The two ranking officers turned over command to Buckner. One of them escaped with a number of his troops in 2 small steamboats that had just arrived with reinforcements. The other crossed the river in a skiff. The Confederate cavalry ~~went on~~ rode out over an old submerged road finding the water "about saddle skirt deep."

Feb 16, 1862

Fort Donelson, Tennessee was captured
with 15,000 Confederates.

Feb 16, 1862

At early hour Grant received a note from Confed Buckner proposing to capitulate and suggesting an armistice until noon. To this Grant responded: "Yours of this date, proposing armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner was compelled to accept

what he called "the ungenerous & unchivalrous terms." Grant, in his despatch to Halleck of that day, said that he had taken 12,000 to 15,000 prisoners, 20,000 stand of arms; 48 pcs of Artillery, 17 heavy guns, from 200 to 4000 horses and large quantities of commissary stores.

This caused the evacuation of Nashville & resulted in Union advance of more than 200 miles of territory before the enemy could rally or reorganize. Permanent position of Kentucky was secured. Deprived Confederates of large part of Tennessee.

Feb 16, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Fort Donelson

After Capture of Fort Henry, Grant turned his attention to

Fort Donelson on the West bank of the Cumberland R.

on Feb. 14, 1862, the Federal fleet made an attack, but withdrew with two vessels captured. The land forces with reinforcements which increased their number to

15,000 made an attack on Feb 15th. and fought a desperate battle until dark with the Confederates who attempted to break through the lines. The following day (21st) Buckner (upon whom the command had fallen) surrendered with 15,067 men, 65 guns & 17,600 arms.

1862

1912 Dates

J-BK

(1825-1914)

Daniel Edgar SICKLES

1819?

Am. American soldier and politician. Born in New York City. Appointed corporation counsel of New York City (1853). Was secretary of the legation at London (1853-1855).

Elected to the N.Y. State Senate. Served in U.S. Congress (1857-1861). Appointed Colonel of N.Y. volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War. Appointed major general (1862). Lost a leg at Gettysburg, was retired with

rank of major general (1862), sent as
minister to Spain (1869-1873), on his
return, became president of the New York
board of civil service commissioners, Sheriff
of N.Y. County in 1890. Elected to U.S.
Congress as democrat (1892-1895)

Died 1914

1912 Dates J-BK

Aug. 24 - 30, 1862

(1822-1901) Fitz-John Porter

A Mexican soldier. Born at
Portsmouth, N.H. Served in the
Mexican War and the Civil War.
Court-martialed (1863) and
dismissed from the service for
disobeying orders at second Bull
Run

He was restored to full rank
and honor (1866)